REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,361.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,97 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Fraser, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 20th November. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The AGRA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th inst., with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Negapatam	9
,, Carwar	29	,, Pondicherry	10
,, Mangalore	30	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore	Dec. 1	,, Masulipatam	13
,, Tellicherry	1	,, Cocanada	14
,, Calicut	2	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Beypore	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Cochin	3	,, Gopalpore	16
,, Alleppey	3	,, False Point	17
,, Tuticorin	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	19
,, Colombo	6		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the like advance or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aceh-en, Penang and Moulmein, Rangoon, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1032 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 26th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSHIRE	5
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Mahomerah	7
,, Guadur	Dec. 2	,, Fao	15
,, Jask	4	,, Bushire	17
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	7	,, Linga	24
,, Bushire	9	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Fao	11	,, Muscat	31
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Kurrachee	31
Arrive BUSHIRE	12	Arrive BOMBAY	Jan. 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 6 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,032 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. CUTTALIA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder will be despatched on 29th November 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 30th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Honnore,	Dewghur,
Mirjan,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Vijaidroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	26	17	5	
Port Said	28	18	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 7 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 2nd and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	Nov. Dec.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews,	2009	400	29th—Suez, &c.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	B. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. C.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,693 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which he not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 673 H. P. nominal, J. C. Gnoat, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
UTOPIA 2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA 2290 500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
M'CEDONIA.. 2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Rs.	Suez. Rs.
FIRST CLASS	500	350
SECOND CLASS	300	200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th October 1875.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Traker, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The Cabins have large ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam-ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARD SS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	,, 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

SHIP ANTRIM, CAPTAIN PENDERGAST, from LONDON.—This ship having THIS DAY been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, with whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing BOATS being SENT alongside for Cargo on the being ready for delivery, it will be LANDED at the RISK and EXPENSE of the respective Consignees. No RESPONSIBILITY for the CONDITION of PACKAGES will be acknowledged after they have left the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Antrim.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 389 of 1874.

Bhicoo Emna.....Plaintiff

vs.

Essoo Emna.....Defendant

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 1st day of July 1875, and under instructions given to him from Messieurs H. W. Payne and F. Chalk, the Partitioners appointed by the said order, Mr. Bomonjee Dossabhoy, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November instant, at 4 o'clock in the aft'noon, the following valuable property situate at Candewady, without the Fort.

All the share and interest of the abovenamed Bhicoo Emna and Essoo Emna or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by measurement 1683 square yards or to be the same a little more or less with a Bungalow and one upper and one lower storied chawl and buildings standing thereon with their appurtenances situate on the south side of Candewady lane without the Fort, and fronting thereto in the sub-district of Bholeshwar in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Pension tax under No. 81, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 83, 84, 85, and 86 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Candewady lane, on or towards the east by the property of Dajeebaee Madhowdass, on or towards the south by an oart called Papulwady, and on or towards the west by the property in the possession of the Trustees of Mahojunwady, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Bhicoo Emna and Essoo Emna and their tenants.

N. B.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, the Plaintiff's solicitors, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the Defendant's Solicitors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A serviceable and light tonga with a pair of fast-trotting grey Arab gallowys and set of harness complete, to be seen on giving an hour's notice.

Just Landed.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

ALSO,

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four-seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th November 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Military Square, No 1, Fort.

3 cases Black woollen cloth, 2 cases glassware, 3 cases chimneys, 1 case samplers, 1 large Panorama view, 1 iron safe by Chubbs, 5 cases coloured papers, and 20 cases port wine, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 24th November 1875

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c., 1 case coloured merino.

1 do. merino socks.
11 cases white ground prints, 26 yards.
1 case silk piece goods.

On account of the concerned—

A quantity of valuable jewellery, such as gold bracelet, locket, chain, sovereign, rings, brooch, earrings, coins, necktie-pins and rings, sleeve links, studs, watchguards, watches, silver toilet box, &c, &c.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

The beautifully situated house called "GARBUT HALL," near the Garbut Point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,
At 1s. 9d. per Rupee = Rs. 6.

FOR CASH ONLY.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARANDINI'S
OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH NOV.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BYCULLA CLUB.

On this occasion the Company will be assisted by Mr. LOCKE GRAY, who will perform selections on the GRAND ORGAN.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA AND OF H. H. THE MAHRANA OF DHURMPORE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Gujerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY, at 3 P.M. for the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th November.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUZERAT BUFFALO—Gives from 8 to 10 Seers, just calved. Rs. 100.
One ditto, ditto 6 to 8 Seers, Rs 60. Both young animals. Apply, Printer, Office of this Paper.

SALE—FIELD OFFICERS CHARGERS.—Arab, 14 2, quiet in harness Grey Arab 14-1½. Australian 15-3. Stand fire, all carry a lady. Apply, Printer, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"TANDEM" FOR SALE—A high stylish DOGCART and TANDEM HARNESS. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

A LADY desires to obtain, for one whom she can CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND, a situation as NURSE or LADY'S MAID, either for service in this country or for the voyage home. Apply to "G." *Gazette* Office

FOR SALE.

Established 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras; or
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta,

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Black Australian horses, 8 years, 16 hands, perfectly broken and thoroughly quiet in double harness, Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Grey Arab horses, 14-2, fast in single and double harness, both ride well, an English Miniature circular-fronted Broughan and set of double harness in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,800.

A Bright Chesnut Australian mare, 5 years, 15 hands, is being regularly ridden by a lady, and has also been broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome dark Chesnut Australian gelding, about 9 years, 15-1 high, has a beautiful temper and very stylish, Rs. 1,200.

A Dark Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2½, an excellent mover and up to weight, would make a first charger, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab with good blood, 6 years, 14-1 high, a capital hack for cross country, Rs 500.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 9 years, 15-1 high, an excellent Broughan horse, Rs. 500.

A Grey Gulf Arab, 15 hands, a good hack for district work, or second charger, Rs. 300.

An exceedingly handsome bright Bay Arab Gal oway, 6 years, 14 hands, with beautiful paces, and has always carried a Lady, Rs. 600.

A Black Persian Horse, 7 years, 14-3, very fast in harness, a dog cart by "Simpson" of Madras, and set of harness, in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,000.

Grreaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1875.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

THE COMPANY have on sale at their several establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, very completely and handsomely fitted, also TRAVELLING, COURIER and MONEY BAGS, and a neat selection of Ladies' HAND BAGS, the style and finish of which are unequalled by any in Bombay. The undernoted will be a guide to intending purchasers.

The REGISTERED DRESSING BAG, which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful TRAVELLING BAG.

FOR GENTLEMEN, IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER,	FOR LADIES, IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER,
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

TRAVELLING HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER AND WATERPROOF CANVAS,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

LADIES' SMALL HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO LEATHER,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER AND MONEY BAGS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12-8.

PORTMANTEAUX AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed, ex P. and O. S. S. Pekin, Venetia, and other Steamers.

Lincoln, Bennett's Black and Drab Dress Hats.
Lincoln, Bennett's Ladies' Silk Riding Hats, Fall attached.
Elwood's, Stiff and Soft, Black Drab and Felt Hats, Round or Square Crowns.
Elwood's Helmets and Sun Hats, all the New Shapes.
Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, Spikes and Chains.
Ladies' Sun Hats, Terai, Alpine, Beatrice, and Melton.
Caps: Travelling, Smoking, Scotch, and Sealskin, &c.
Gents' Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes.
Gents' Collars with Washing Pin Scarf attached.
Knot Pin and Windsor Scarfs, all the leading Patterns.
Black and Coloured Tom Thumb Ties, all widths
A Large Stock of Fashionable made up Bows.
Gents' Kid and Dogskin Driving Gloves.
Ladies' Kid and Dogskin Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Hosiery and Under Vests.
Children's White and Coloured Merino and Cotton Socks.
Gents' Hosiery and Under Vests.
Oxford, Zephyr, and Cambric Shirtings.
Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Spun Silk Shirtings.
Scotch Mauds and Rugs.
Ladies' Wool Shawls, (In all the different Clans).
White and Scarlet Blankets.
Infants' Blankets (Finest Saxony Wool).
Toilet Covers and Counterpanes.
Water-Proof Sheeting, Air Beds and Pillows.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bags, elegantly Fitted.
Patent Carbon Filters, covered wicker, for Travellers—1, 2, and 4 gallons.
Patent Carbon Pocket Filters for Travellers.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue FREE on Application.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE now in STOCK a VERY FINE ASSORTMENT of CURIOSITIES.

Japanese Antique Vases in Bronze.	Chinese Fans.
Antique Candlesticks in Bronze.	Chinese Pictures on Mica and Paper.
Fantastic Paper Weights in Bronze.	Fancy Porcelain or Biscuite Flowers in Bouquets.
Chinese Flowers.	Fancy Porcelain or Biscuite Flower Earrings.
Chinese Vases.	Fancy Porcelain or Biscuite Flower Brooches.
Carved Ivory Joss Sticks.	Fine Porcelain China Flower Vases or Flower Pots Richly Painted.
Carved Ivory Chessmen.	Carved Soap-stone Card Trays.
Carved Ivory Baskets.	Sandalwood Work Boxes.
Carved Ivory Boxes.	Sandalwood Album Covers.
Carved Ivory Paper Cutters.	Sandalwood Cabinets.
Lacquered Chess Boards.	Sandalwood Glove Boxes.
Lacquered Tea Trays.	Sandalwood Card Boxes.
Lacquered Writing Desks.	Sandalwood Card Cases.
Lacquered Work Boxes.	
Lacquered Tea Caddies.	
Lacquered Boxes.	
Lacquered Card and Whist Cabinets.	
Lacquered Cigar Stands.	

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ON HAND.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S GUNS & RIFLES.

D. B. Express Rifle, 500 guage, complete, Rs. 500 | D. B. C. F. Smooth-bore Shot Gun, complete, Rs. 250

CASHMERE SHAWLS & RAMPUR CHADERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received direct from the Manufacturers, a CHOICE and ELEGANT CONSIGNMENT of the above INDIAN SHAWLS, ranging in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, of different colours and finest texture. These Shawls are admirably adapted as presents for friends at Home. Apply to

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
8, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL SONG,
INDIA'S WELCOME TO
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Written and Composed by
Mrs. D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Education Society's Press, Messrs. THACKER & Co., S. ROSE & Co., and Principal Music and Book Sellers. Price Re. 2.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Rousselet's L'Inde des Rajas, translated by Colonel Buckle.	40 0
Thuillier's Manual of Surveying for India	18 0
Spain; by Baron Davillier, illustrated by Doré	40 0
Chronicles of Dustypore, *cheaper edition*	4 12
Her Title of Honour, by Holme Lee	3 4
Laird's Rambles of a Globe Trotter, 2 vols.	20 0
Margaretha Wegener's North Star and Southern Cross, 2 vols.	16 0
Wylie's History of Protestantism, vol. I	5 12
All the Year Round, vol. II	3 8
Roger's Law and Practice of Supreme Court of Judicature.	13 4
Ward's Students' Guide to Human Osteology	6 12
Lee's Lectures on Syphilis	6 4
Dougall on Shooting; its appliances, practice and purpose	6 12
Taylor on the Transmission of Ancient Books	2 4
Dr. Wilson on the Religious Excavations of Western India	1 0
Burgess' Guide to Elephanta, *cheap edition*	3 0
Dawson's Dawn of Life, or the History of the oldest Known Fossil Remains	4 12
Michelet's The Sea, illustrated	6 12
Sunlight of Song; sacred and moral Poems with Music and illustrations	6 12
Cassel's Races of Mankind, vol. 3	3 12
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26 4
Weinhold's Experimental Physics	20 0
Once a Week, vol II	4 4
Aicali's Guide to Local Marine Board Examinations	3 12
Verne's Captain Hatteras	6 12
Land of the Harahs, illustrated; by Pen and Pencil	5 0
Jerome's Adjutants' Guide	3 4
Warren's On Physical World	2 4
Comte's System of Positive Polity, vols 1 and 2	21 0
John; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Marcus Ward's Picture Scrap Book	3 12
Shelley's Works, Chandos Edition	4 12
Doyle's American Historical Course	3 0
Anderson's South Africa	9 8
Leichman's Midwifery, *new edition*	13 4
Wilson's Dermatology, 1874-5	6 12
Huxley's Elementary Biology	3 12
Figuier's Mammalia	4 12
Sullivan's Princes of India	5 8
Reunie's Autobiography	7 12
Elliott's European Light Houses	13 4
Lacroix's France in the 18th century	23 4
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	4 12
Instructions in Military Engineering, vol 3	2 8
Discoveries and Inventions of the 19th Century	6 12
Maddock's Wingfield Nagel	6 12
Lytton's Sketches, *Knebworth edition*	2 4
Viscount Milton's N. W. Passage

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD NOV. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues in the same dull and inactive position. Yesterday's closing report was quiet, but steady at unchanged prices, sales 12,000 bales, and this morning's opening tone was dull; probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 8,000 bales.

From New York yesterday evening's message marks no change either in ready Cotton or Futures. Gold is still quoted at 114¼. Exchange on London has fallen from dlrs. 4 84½ to dlrs. 4 84 per £ sterling. The Receipts of Cotton at the American ports are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Two days' Receipts	37,000	36,000	28,000
Three days' do	60,000	58,000	44,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept...	1,311,000	1,168,000	916,000

The London General Produce Markets, as quoted by Reuter, were unchanged yesterday, with the one exception of Coffee, which was quiet with a decline of 1s. in C. O. native.

Consols this morning are quoted at 95. French Rentes at 104¼. Bar Silver has advanced to 56 11-16d. per oz.

Business here to-day has been extremely dull, not a single important transaction of any kind having been reported. In STERLING EXCHANGE there is no movement in rates to notice, nor have we heard of any business. For ready bills on London the quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 5 8d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1/32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10 1-32d.	,,

For future delivery there are still willing buyers of credits on the basis of 1s. 10 1-16d., for 3 months' sight all December delivery. 1s. 10¼d. for all January and 1s. 10¼d. all February.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull and unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady without much business doing. Holders of Spinning Shares show more firmness, but so far buyers do not seem inclined to pay much advance.

For COTTON there is a moderate enquiry at previous rates. The demand, however, runs on the lower qualities of old Dhollera and Veraval kinds, for which dealers, as a rule, ask prices quite disproportioned to Liverpool quotations, and business is therefore confined to very small limits.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-2-6 by steamers for Liverpool. There is not much doing at the rate, but with the comparatively small amount of disengaged tonnage available for the next three weeks consignees seem likely to establish their quotation.

PIECE GOODS are firm with a moderate business doing both from first hands and the bazaar. Prices are nominally unaltered, but holders show signs of holding for higher rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	6 do.	Bank of Bombay New ...	675½
5,250	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
50,000	250	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	260
60,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank .	210
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	402½

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	96	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	6do.	Colaba Land Co...	1,095
7,500	150	all	...	Prem. Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	20p. a.		Mazagon Land	550
5,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps.	Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co...	700
400	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
1,250	42,000	11,000	425 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	65 ps.	Berar Company (New)...	475
432	500	all	42 ps.	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	84 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps.	Carwar Co.	825 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,000	all	175 ps.	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	110
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 20	Fort Press Co.....	2,050
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
2,136	400	400	45 ps.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	350
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press	500
200	500	all	100 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	625 xd
400	500	750	65 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	375 xd
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 xd
650	1,000	...	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-yea

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,135
300	2,500	all	150*	Allies' Spinning	2,500
300	1,000	all	...	Bhowanipur M. & P. Co.	1,400
200	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,050
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	145
1,000	750	all	...	Colaba Spinning	625
2,000	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	850
1,500	1,250	all	80 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	810 xd
1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c	Great Eastern	950
700	1,000	all	60 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	65 p.c	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	950
...	...	all	...	Kurla Spinning	775
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,090
1,100	1,000	all	100 p.c*	Morarjee Spinning	1,080
4,000	625	all	40 p.c*	Oriental	655
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of W. Jeejeebhoy	250
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning ...	800
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	£18	3*0 5 p.c.		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	134
£2	£0	10 8 1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	1/16
£2	£0	6* 7 2	do.	Ditto	7/8
£20	£1	3 1	do.	Ditto	22
100	1,000	do.		B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£10	£0	9 7/8	do.	Do. New Shares	2/0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,630
1,000	50	all	4 p.c	Bombay Gas Company..	57
1,000	500	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co...	6.0
500	800	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	165
2,150	20	10	8 p. c	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	5	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,500	50	all	30 p.	Treasher & Co.....	800
...	25	all	40 p.	Wegas Patent Slip	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque PALLY, 326 tons, Captain J. Wood, will take to-day for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE s s CLIVE, 810 tons, Captain W H Burt, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Nowanugur (November 21st), with deck passengers.

THE Barque CENTAURE, 214 tons, Captain Gariner, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and four first class, and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE s s PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE Barque LALLA AMMUBEE, 1,099 tons, Captain L Vance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 26th), with a cargo of 1,566 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J Moddrell, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Moulmain (October 22nd), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa —Mrs Rodrigues, two children and servant, and Mr N D W Mascarenhas;—For Vingorla—Mr S N Sawunt Bhaslay, and Condr and Mrs Hamilton and two children.—For different ports.—Ninety deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Clive(s)	Burt	Nowanugur, Nov 21.
22	Pearl(s)	Ashton	Cutch, Nov. 19.
23	Lalla Amhurst	Vance	Liverpool, July 26.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Centaure, Gariner, to Mauritius.
Barque Polly, Wood, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Infantes Nantis, to Muscat and Mauritius.
Barque Calcutta, to Hull.
Steamer Clive, to Liverpool.
Barque Esperance, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s, 200 kegs lasdore, Mowji e Godoo; 50 kegs lead ore, Godoo Mundjee; 120 iron bars, Fielas, Scotz and Co.
Dewagungadhar, 1 case slates, A. M & H Hoosein; 4 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Umaeddin.
Caradoc s, 10 cases varnish, M M Moody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s, 39 bales straw boards, S S Narrelwalla; 40 casks pale ale, Ouvier, Palmer and Co.
Strathclyde s, 31 casks Salammoniac, Moorajee Nathu; 200 casks beer, B M Pun hkey; 59 casks beer, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 50 casks ale and 75 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 20 ps kages currants, A R Surafally; 500 boxes tin plates, Lookmanjee Ebrahjee.
Venetia s, 100 cases candles, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 17 casks beer, Adarjee Dorabjee; 2 cases beads, Merwanjee and Co.
Tythonus s, 6000 barrels alum, Tezpall Canna; 5 cases cotton thread, and 25 cases candle colorine, John S Kilmore; and Co; 25 runlets tar, Currimjee Moosajee.
Hindoostan s, 12 bales printing paper, Rhicoo Sazba and Co.
Australia s, 4 cases brandy, C Rosnerville and Co.
Zeal s, 2 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
J G Steven-on s, 2 hogs heads vinegar, Valljee Essawjee; 2 cases blacking, A Esoofally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 3/5 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson s, 103 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bag coffee, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 61 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 28 bales cotton, Caltianjee Pitamber; 75 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 500 packets wheat, 1 000 bags rape seed, and 2,700 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Clive s, 69 bales cotton, Nananjee Bhimjee; 81 bales cotton, Khairam Shalogram.
Utopia s, 55 bales cotton, Cursetjee Rustomjee; 57 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee & Co; 275 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey; 45 bales wool, Moolchee Hamdhee; 177 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 30 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s, 900 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 10 bales hides P and O Co; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 105 bales, cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hospodar, 900 packets linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Carrie Clark, 7,000 bags linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s, 325 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Arabia s, 870 bags ground-nuts, and 45 bags poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales wool, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s, 15 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 16 bales cotton, Hemraj Khim & Co; 10 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 55 bales twist, Hajee Adam Ismail & Co; 696 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 532 pieces E teeth and 50 cases sharkfins, Mamooljee Nathoo; 64 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Elias; 18 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin & Co; 1 box cambay stone, S N Tulatee & Co; 25 bales cotton, Turnbuloy Khram; 62 bales cotton, N G Abram; 140 bales cotton, N B Mody & Co; 16 bales cotton, Mooladina Maman; 30 bales cotton, A C Dady & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22ND NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·897
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·544
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. (n following day)	87·3
Minimum do. do	72·9
General Direction of wind	NE, NNE, NE, ENE, W, NW, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours	273

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Tinling, Captain, Bombay 17th Regt, on sick leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 23.

Morgan, Captain, Bombay 25th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Hille, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Sargent Surg, Madras, Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Aurungabad.
Tu ton, Lieut Col, Madras, Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Aurungabad.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson s, 103 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bag coffee, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 61 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 28 bales cotton, Caltianjee Pitamber; 75 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 500 packets wheat, 1 000 bags rape seed, and 2,700 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Clive s, 69 bales cotton, Nananjee Bhimjee; 81 bales cotton, Khairam Shalogram.
Utopia s, 55 bales cotton, Cursetjee Rustomjee; 57 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee & Co; 275 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey; 45 bales wool, Moolchee Hamdhee; 177 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 30 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s, 900 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 10 bales hides P and O Co; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 105 bales, cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hospodar, 900 packets linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Carrie Clark, 7,000 bags linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s, 325 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Arabia s, 870 bags ground-nuts, and 45 bags poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales wool, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s, 15 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 16 bales cotton, Hemraj Khim & Co; 10 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 55 bales twist, Hajee Adam Ismail & Co; 696 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 532 pieces E teeth and 50 cases sharkfins, Mamooljee Nathoo; 64 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Elias; 18 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin & Co; 1 box cambay stone, S N Tulatee & Co; 25 bales cotton, Turnbuloy Khram; 62 bales cotton, N G Abram; 140 bales cotton, N B Mody & Co; 16 bales cotton, Mooladina Maman; 30 bales cotton, A C Dady & Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Mr A St Ware, Civil Service, Asst Collr and Mag in Bengal, leave for 6 months, on medical certificate.

Mr A F Staley, of H M's Be gal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad to the Government of the N W Provinces on the 20th ultimo.

The Hon F B Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, attended his return on the afternoon of the 11th ultimo from the leave granted him in Home Dept Notification No 224, dated the 11th March last.

Mr G H Farrington, of H M's Ben Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lucknow to the Chief Commr of Oudh on the 21st ultimo.

Mr L R Taylor, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad to the Govt of the N W Provinces on the 13th inst.

Dr D P Shipton is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surg of Narsingpur in the Central Provinces.

The undermentioned Officers of Port Blair and the Nicobars have passe the examination prescribed for Junior Civil Officers employed in those islands:—

Mr E H Man, 3rd Asst Supdt and Mr O H Brookes, Extra Asst Supdt, 2nd Class.

The Rev C Bishop, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 5 h proximo.

The services of the Rev C J Witherhouse, Chaplain of Mhow, and the Rev A W Rebsch, Chaplain of Kamptee, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Rev W W Nicholls to be Chaplain of Kamptee.

The Rev W Brock, Offg Chaplain of Toungboo, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Signor Guido Semi de Asta Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr J Smidt.

The Viceroy and Gov Genl is pleased to confer upon Raja Ram Chandra Bhanj Deo, Zemindar of the Nayagarh District, the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Govt by Monshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, at present a Member of the Commission appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act, the Viceroy and Gov Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

Maj C Martin, 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave has been granted to Mr H A Mangles, Acc Genl, Bengal, for twenty five days from the 18th Oct 1875.

Mr R Tayl r officiated as Acct Genl, Bengal, from the 18th Oct to the 12th Nov.

Mr J Westland made over charge of the office of Acct Genl, Central Provinces and Deputy Comr of Paper Currency, at Nagpore Circle, to Mr F deH Larpent before noon on the 6th Nov 1875.

Mr R W Ludwick received charge of the Office of Acct Genl and Commr of Paper Currency, Issue of Notes Department, at Madras, from Mr E Rule, before noon on the 26th Oct 1875.

Subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, beginning with the 4th Nov 1875, is granted to Lieut Col G M Batty, the Post Master Genl, Bombay, preparatory to his proceeding on the furlough granted to him under orders in the Military Dept.

The Hon E M James, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade, as Post Master Genl, Bombay, during the absence of Lieut Col. Battye, or until further orders.

Mr James received charge of the Office of Post Master Genl, Bombay, from Lieut Col Battye afternoon on the 3rd Nov 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieut Col (Bt Col) Edward Norman Perkins, of the B S C, Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, Jhelum, Punjab,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

The services of the under-mentioned Officers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut Govr of Bengal for employment as Extra Aides-de-Camp on his Honor's Personal Staff, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut A R Porter, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Infy, 28th (Punjab) Regt N I, from the 1st Dec 1875.

Lieut H M Temple, 7th Hussars, Offg 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Mecanli) Regt I, from the 16th Dec 1875.

The following Extract from List No 20, dated the 8th Oct 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.—Col H Fo bes, Surg Major R S Bateson. Lieut Colonel R L Raikes, Surg Major R L Lyell. Lieut Col Watson, Surg Major E McKellar. Capt E F Chapman Col J N Young, Col D C Vanrenen. Major T Cadell. Col C F Hic s. Col H Mills. Lieut Col C F Packe. Lieut Col H D Barttye. Maj r R Baden. Lieut J Roberts Surg Major G W Jameson. Surg J Lloyd. Surg Major W C Smith. Capt B E Gowan.

Granted extension of leave.—

Lieut Col A D Vaurenen, 6 months, sick certificate.
Apot eary H D Cooper, 4 m nths, sick certificate.
Surgeon Major G E Poole 6 months, sick certificate.
Major W Cheyne, 6 months, private affairs.
Lieut R N Harrington 3 months, sick certificate.
Major C W Campbell, of the B S C, 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavy, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, in G G O No 955 of the 22nd Sep 1875, is permitted to spend a portion of it in India, commencing from the 22nd Dec 1875, to the date of his embarkati n, and the remainder in Europe.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surg on Samuel Haslett Browne, of the Medical Dept, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note II).

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of S te for India:—

Lieut Robert Gordon, of the 109 h Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 22nd Punjab Regt of N I,—3rd July 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Courtney Harvey Sitlera Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjt Genl, Meerut Division, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Arthur Francis Lambe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Qrmaster, 1st Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force,—for ten months and two months extra, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of Bengal, dated the 12th Nov 1875, the services of Surgeon Major P F Sinclair, of the British Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comd-in-chief from the 28th Nov 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieut Col E H Packe, of the Bengal S ff Corps, G G O No 805 of 1875,—per Delhi 1st Nov 1875, from Bombay.

Lieut N Fowler, of the Royal Arty, M dr s Gen Order No 663 of 1875—per Rh dive 24th Sept 1875, from Bombay.

Lieut J Butler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 229 of 1875.—1st Feby 1875.

Surgeon R G Mathew of the Medical Dept, G G O No 774 of 1874—per Mo ma n, 3rd August 1875 from Calcutta.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 12th July 1871, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut Frank Barrow, 6th Nov 1875.

Lieut Charles Follett Rowell, 12th Nov 1875.

The following extra 4 from paragraph 4 of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, No 234, dated the 23rd Sept 1875, is published for general information:—

Capt W A Lawrence, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to India, and complete the balance of his furlough in that country.

The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, have reported their return from England:—

Lieut General Sir C Reid, K C B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Lahore Division,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th Nov 1875.

Lieut Col (Bt Col) W R E Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Comdt, 1st Bengal Cavy,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th Nov 1875.

Lieut Col M Millet, of Infy, District Supdt of Police, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th Nov 1875.

Lieut Col G J D Hay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Paymaster, Punjab Circle, Rawal Pindi,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th November 1875.

Major G A Way, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Nov 1875.

Capt (Brevet Major) D Robertson, of the Genl List, Infy, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regt of N (Light) Infy,—date of arrival at Bombay, 20th Oct 1875.

Capt G Logan, of the Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 7th Regt of N I, —date of arrival at Bombay, 8th Oct 1875.

Capt C Morris, of the Genl List, European Lt Cavy, Brigade Major on the establishment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Oct 1875.

Capt T J Quinn, of the Genl List, Infy, Asst Commr, N W Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Nov 1875.

Capt J Low, of the late 5th European Light Cavy, Asst Commr, Oudh,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Nov 1875.

Capt R F Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Supdt of Police, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 14th Nov 1875.

Capt W Macmullen, of the General List, Cavy,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Nov 1875. Date of departure on furlough, 17th Nov 1875.

Surgeon Major F Parsons, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge 2nd Bengal Cavy,—date of arrival at Fort William, 8th Nov 1875.

Surgeon Major T E B Brown, M D, of the Medical Dept, Principal, Lahore Medical School, and Professor of Medicine and Botany,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Nov 1875. Date of departure on furlough, 16th March 1874.

Surg Maj J C Whishaw, of the Medical Dept,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Nov 1875. Date of departure on furlough, 15th April 1875.

Depy Asst Commissary J Mole, 1st grade Sub-Engr P W Dept, —date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Nov 1875.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of G G O No 1211 of 23rd Dec 1874 shall specially have effect in India from the 16th Feb 1875, being the date of the Royal Warrant published in clause 24 of Army Circulars of 1st March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant F Allen, Overseer, 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is at his own request remanded to military duty.

Major F S Stanton, R E, Supdtg Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from 21st to 27th Oct 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr P O Gilchrist, Supvr, 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Sub-Engr, 3rd grade.

Lieut R C Fanshawe, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 1st grade and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr W Scotland, Engr Apprentice, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect fr m the 9th Oct 1875.

Mr C M Davies is appointed an Asst Loco Supdt in Class IV, and posted to the Rajpootana Stat Railway, which he join d on the forenoon of the 15th Sept 1875.

Mr C L Demmant, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is promoted temporarily to the rank of Store-keeper, 2nd grade, vice Mr H P Edwards on leave.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Sergeant W Robertson, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, to British Burmah Provincial Establishment.

Mr J Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade, from Provincial Establishment, British Burmah, to the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway.

Sergeant H Lambert, Probationary Overseer, 1st grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his a pointment.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr J Sutcliffe is appointed to officiate as Registrar, vice Mr Willson, resigned.

Mr Willson, made over, and Mr Sutcliffe received, charge of the office of the Registrar on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Mr Henry Eardley Gastrell, Asst supdt of Rev Survey, 2nd grade, availed himself on the 17th to the 23rd August last inclusive only of the special leave granted to him Notification dated 17th idem. The remainder of special leave is accordingly cancelled.

Mr H E Gastrell is further allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 24th August 1875, under Sec 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, preparator, to furlough on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Hilton, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 9th Circle, Military Works.

Mr G W Dodsworth, C E, Ex Engr, Dinapore Division, Military Works, availed himself of thirty days, preparatory leave on the afternoon of 1st instant.

Mr C W Stapleton appointed a probationary Overseer, 2nd Grade, in P W Notification No 437, dated the 8th Oct 1875, has been posted to the 1st Jubbulpore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the morning of the 5th instant.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, temporarily posted to 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Sangor Division, Military Works.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr W R Mokoy, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, with effect from the 5th of Oct 1875.

Lieut G Hildebrand, R E, Ex Engr, Chukrata Road Division, having returned on the forenoon of the 16th Oct from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Inspr Genl's Notification No 63 of 5th July 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave (viz, 16 days) is hereby cancelled.

DIRECTION OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Capt T Greacy, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab North-rn State Railway.

Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 1644 of the 30th Sept 1875, Mr J Spens, Overseer, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Moolt an on the afternoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Sciude Division.

Sergt M Larkins, Overseer, 1st grade, Bhawulpore Division, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to this Office Notification No 220 of the 20th Sept 1875, Mr A H Teo Brooke, Acct 1st grade Office of Controller of Accounts, availed himself on the 21st ultimo of the forenoon of the 11th Oct 187 , and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave is therefore cancelled.

With reference to Govt of India P W D Notification No 433 of the 12th Oct 1875, Mr R T Keene was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 18th Oct 1875.

The following posting and transfer have been made by the Supdg Engr, Mooltan District:—

Mr R Wilson, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade to the Bhawulpo e Division.

Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge Division, to the Bhawulpore Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Sialkot during the absence of Lieut Col C V Jenkins, on special duty, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1875.

In modification of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 3582, of 24th Sept 1875, Mr J W Gardiner is posted to the Ferozepore district at Jadia at Allahabad.

Mr F Field, Extra Asst Comr, Peshawar, was, on the expiry of the privilege leave of absence granted him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 2930, of 27th Oct 1875, posted to the Jullundur dist.

The Revd G G Gillan, Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal establishment, returned from furlough, is appointed Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Rawulpindee.

Mr F Field, Extra Asst Comr, Jullundur, has obtained fifteen months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with twenty-one days' subsidiary leave under Section 10, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr E B Francis, Asst Comr, Gurgaon, in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 4084, of 6th Nov 1875, is extended by fifteen days.

Mr E B Francis, Asst Comr, from the Gur

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE AT BARODA.

BARODA, 23RD NOV.

The Prince and party returned from Dabkab, where Pig were found, although there were no runs.

There was a dinner party at the Residency. Deputations from Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad present only.

The Prince leaves at 9-30; his departure will be private from the old station. The guards of honour will be from the 83rd Regiment and one of the Gaekwar's regiments.

The road from the Residency to the old station is illuminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, 23RD NOV.

The steamer Sultan arrived this morning with the new Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham, on board. His Grace landed at once and was received with due honours and was immediately sworn in as Governor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 23RD NOV.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos arrived to-day per steamer Sultan, and was duly sworn in as Governor of Madras under the usual salute.

THE PARAK OUTRAGE.

LONDON, 23RD NOV.

An official despatch dated Singapore 21st announces that Major General Colborne with 300 men and 11 officers left for Parak on the 18th instant. According to advices received up to the 15th, the Residency troops had captured four stockades erected by Passir Sala.

OBITUARY.—Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, 23RD NOV.

With reference to the article which appeared in the *Times* of the 19th, recommending the occupation of the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, the Austrian Press entirely opposes the views enunciated by the *Times*.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND NOV.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 22ND NOV.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95

5 per cent. French Rents 1875 .... 104½

Bar Silver 56 11/16

Arrival—Lombardy.

ALL letters, papers, &c., intended for any of the suite or officers on special duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be addressed—"Prince of Wales' Camp," and not to any particular post town.

It is found that earth salt sometimes finds its way into the North Arcot District, by railway, where its sale is prohibited by law. Mr. Cox, the Superintendent of Police, has issued orders to his men that they are to confiscate all salt found at the railway stations, or elsewhere, and prosecute the owners.

THE traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ending 6th instant, for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 38,941; goods, &c., Rs. 61,667; aggregating Rs. 100,609, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 117. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1874 were Rs. 94,751, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 10.

INFORMATION has been received by the Government of India that the rate of exchange for money orders with Germany has, from the 1st instant, been changed to 20 mark 40 pfennig for the pound sterling. This notice is published for the information of intending remitters, but they must understand that the rate of conversion is fixed and varied at the sole discretion of the country drawn on, and that a different rate of exchange may possibly be in force when their orders are paid.

THE strength of the Buffs going with the Perak force has been increased to 600, as only 400 of the Goorkhas, instead of 500, as originally intended, are to go. The head-quarters of the Buffs, with 200 men, started in the Arabia on Saturday, a second detachment in the Abyssinia yesterday, that is, if the original programme was adhered to. Two more steamers, the Malwa and the Ethiopia, one of them having the Czarewitch in tow, will follow with the R. A. battery. The remainder of the Buffs and the Goorkhas go forward during the week.

WE regret, says the *Friend of India*, to be able to report no improvement in the prospect of the crops in Behar. The season is now so far advanced that no more rain can be expected, and the rubbee crop is reported to have died away, and the outturn of Indian corn, which fortunately promises to be good in some localities, will suffice for the support of only a small proportion of the population. A scarcity as severe as that of 1874 is prognosticated by those on the spot best acquainted with the state of affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is said, intends proceeding to Monsurpore shortly to enquire into the state of the district for himself.

LORD MAYO's statue, which arrived in Calcutta more than a month ago, still lies at the jetty—a pitiful illustration of official obstructiveness. Half a dozen sites have been proposed by the Committee, only to be vetoed by a Government which, perhaps, feels that it lives in the shadow of the late Viceroy's popularity. To any one who has seen our splendid *maidan*, says the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, it must seem little short of incredible that there should be any difficulty in finding sites for a score or more of statues; but the Commander-in Chief has got it into his head that the statue would afford cover to an enemy, and so the *maidan* is forbidden ground—as if our artillerymen could not make short work of such an obstruction in case of necessity occurring.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* from Rangoon, dated 20th November, states that the rumours of a conspiracy in Rangoon have been much exaggerated by the Indian papers. Matters have been kept quiet in Rangoon and no general alarm experienced, nor interruption of trade. Information reached the town Magistrate which induced him on the night of the 12th to put the military on the alert and order several arrests. Some ringleaders have confessed that a rising was projected for that night under Moung Bwa, a political refugee from Ava, but was abandoned owing to the failure of arrangements. The results of the enquiry have not yet been made public, but it is known that the means at the disposal of the conspirators were ludicrously insufficient, though a large number, including the Chinese, were implicated.

WITH reference to the list of twenty-three clergymen of the Church of England who have seceded to Rome, published by the *Morning Post*, and re published lately in several Indian journals, a correspondence on the subject in the *Guardian* of October 27, throws a different light on the inference which most readers would draw after perusing the list. The *Guardian*, makes the following remarks at the foot of the letter of a correspondent who wishes to know when these secessions took place:—"With the exception of the last name, that of Mr. Hawker of Morwenstow, the list of twenty-three clergymen, which is taken from the *Morning Post*, is gathered up from the papers of the last ten or twelve years. It must have been furnished to the *Post* by some Romanist or Whalleyite, anxious to wound the relatives and connexions remaining in the English Church, whose names are also paraded to give a fictitious importance to the paragraph. We are surprised at the editor of the *Morning Post* lending his columns for such a transparent object."

THE *Friend of India* exultingly writes as follows:—"We are preparing to welcome the Prince of Wales to Calcutta and mean to eclipse the Ducks if we can. Houses are being white-washed and repaired, fireworks and flags being collected, and great store of lamps and lamp-oil laid in for the illuminations which are intended to make the first city of Asia look, for a night or two at least, a real "City of Palaces." A new national anthem, "India's prayer and greeting or God bless our noble Prince," has been composed for the occasion by Mr. Harraden, a gentleman who, in the days when Calcutta cultivated vocal music more than now, was the leading spirit of the old Glee Club. It is a charming composition, likely to enjoy more than a merely temporary popularity, and doubtless many loyal subjects will thank us for the information that copies are to be had from Messrs. Harold and Co."—We have seen this composition, which Mr. Harraden has published and which he has set to music, and can speak favourably of its merits.

"THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department:—

Mr. S. C. Davidson, Tea Planter of Barkhola, Cachar, for drying tea.

Mr. William Nathan Dack, of Patricroft, in the County of Lancaster, in England, Engineer, for improvements in the construction of Hydraulic presses.

Mr. D. K. West, Civil Engineer, of Crown Place, Kentish Town, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in Engines to be driven by steam and water, and in pumps.

Mr. Thomas Edghill Coles, of Vulcan Wharf, Earl Street, Blackfriars, in the City of London, and of Loughborough Road, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, Colour Manufacturer, and Mr. John Dodge, of Garden Row, London, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in furnace bars and in the mode of mounting or setting furnace bars.

Mr. John Greig, Junior, Engineer, Joypore, Upper Assam, for an improved Tea Rolling Machine, being adapted to feed, roll and deliver its contents by its own motion directly into a sifter worked of itself and acting simultaneously.

Mr. Albert Macklin, of Tollington Park, in the County of Middlesex and Kingdom of England, Gentleman, for an improved ventilating apparatus applicable generally, but particularly adapted for the ventilation of Railway and other Carriages.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The other day, when a Bombay paper published the private correspondence which had taken place between Sir Salar Jung, and Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, with reference to the young Nizam's proposed visit to Bombay, to meet the Prince of Wales, the Minister's friends and admirers thought it unfortunate, because he had apparently betrayed indiscretion in allowing such correspondence even to be printed. On the other hand, Sir Salar's enemies chuckled over the vehement disclaimer of any connivance in the publication on his part, which appeared in the paper the following day, as a clumsy blind. And this, it may have been unjustifiable impression will be revived by the fact that a copy of the same correspondence has evidently reached the *Pall Mall Gazette*. For the sake of all concerned it had better have never seen the light. Sir Salar Jung only just escapes the suspicion, so fatal to his prestige, that he is powerless against the intrigues of the zenana. Again, his sincerity at the outset is called in question by his apparent reluctance to submit the opinions of native physicians to the test of the Residency Surgeon's conclusions. Then there is a want of taste and delicacy in the tone of many of the Resident's communications, to say nothing of the failure in political sagacity throughout, in those who, presumably, instructed him."

THE author of the Week in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* writes as follows about the new illustrated paper:—"The *Royal Tourist* has appeared, heralded by a thousand banners. Never even in literature, I should think, was there such a contrast between promise and performance. The subscribers are disgusted. In England, the prospectus's office would have been gutted. But what could be expected? To bring out an illustrated journal in Calcutta is a much more difficult thing than to issue flaming prospectuses and deck the streets with gorgeous banners. Probably, the proprietor has done his best so far, and will do better hereafter. The fault lay in the sanguine blood of youth, that led him to overrate his powers." Our contemporary is very charitably disposed, but the error committed is not the less glaring. The second number of the *Tourist* has appeared, but its two illustrations, one "A Street Scene in Cairo" and the other "A Street in Bombay, before the arrival of His Royal Highness" are little better than smudges. The subscribers, too, must have been expecting to look at some good illustrations of the stirring scenes in Bombay at the landing of the Prince, and will hardly care to find represented instead a scene in the streets of Cairo, and a view of a Street in Bombay without a name, and *before* the Prince passed through. If the third number of the *Tourist* is not an improvement on the two first numbers, the subscribers may make an illustration themselves probably.

BOMBAY.

THE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 26th Regiment will play this evening at the Bandstand.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 20 h November, was 56 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 6 tenths.

SURAT.—At the Rustompoora Charitable Dispensary, conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarosi, the following 229 patients were treated during the month of October last:—Males, 50; females, 88; children, 91. Of these there were—Parsees 194; Hindoos 15; Mussulmans 20. Cured 201, absented 10 and remained 18. Daily average attendance 7-12.

"HARISCHANDRA."—It will be seen from our advertisement columns that to-night the now celebrated Gujarathee performance of "Harischandra" will be repeated at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the patronage of the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra and of the Maharaa of Oodeypore. We are gratified to see the drama so well patronised.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme is to be played by the Band of the 2nd "Queen's," at the Bandstand, Colaba, this evening, shortly after five o'clock:—

Overture	.....	Crown Diamonds	..... Auber
Quadrille	.....	Arabesken	..... Rudik.
Section	.....	I Lombardi	..... Verdi
Waltz	.....	The Adieu	..... Sidling.
Serenade	.....	Quand Tu Chantes	..... Gounod.
Selection	.....	Luci-de-Lammermoor	..... Donizetti.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Shortly before the time fixed for the departure of H. E. the Viceroy from Bombay, on the occasion of his late visit, H. E. sent for Inspector Austin, having ascertained that he had been in charge of the Police arrangements at Government House, Malabar Point, during H. E.'s visit, and personally thanked him for the very efficient manner in which it was made, and complimented him on the ability he displayed in discharging his somewhat difficult duties. Mr. Austin has been several years in the Bombay Police, and has always borne a character for steady and earnest attention to his often onerous duties.

THE DRESS OF THE PARSEES.—A correspondent concludes a letter on the dress of the Parsees as follows:—In my letter dated some weeks ago, I told you that the white robe and bandage was not the full dress of the Parsees, and I defy any man to *prove* to the contrary. The dress the old Parsees wear at present, is the *full dress of the Hindoos*, and the Parsees have no more to do with it, than the Europeans have to do with the disgusting cart-wheel of the cunning Mahratta, or the graceful *fez* of the now bankrupt Turk. But life is short, and time is valuable, specially to those who know how to make a proper use of it, and it wont do to read and reply to a lot of nonsense. In conclusion I have only to ask your pardon, for taking up your valuable space, and to repeat here for the edification of both fools and fanatics, the old adage' that there are none so blind as those who will not see.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS BY THE MARINE BATTALION.

WE were present last evening at an entertainment which will count as one of the most pleasing events connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales to Her Majesty's Eastern empire. The officers of the Royal Artillery and of the various Regiments quartered in this city and the officers of the Fleet have given parties to celebrate the advent of the Son of England to these shores, and every one has been gratified by such displays of good feeling and hospitality. It only remained, therefore, for the native officers of this Garrison to assemble, and in an Asiatic drawing room, according to immemorial custom and usage, to mark the great event of this eventful year so full of incidents of importance to the greatest of British dependencies. Having received an invitation to be present from the native officers, through the worthy and gallant Colonel who commands the 21st, or Marine Battalion, and which invite was handed to us by two native officers of the corps, we felt bound to be present. The native officers of this distinguished regiment resolved to give a *nautch* to their brother officers in commemoration of the honour conferred upon them by the investiture of new colours at the hands of the heir of the English Crown. The place selected was the Regimental Parade Ground, and on it a spacious and beautiful *mandwa* was erected. Each pillar which supported the roof was decorated with palm leaves, tipped with imitation snow drops, and was made to represent the feathers of the Prince of Wales' plume. The floor was richly carpetted and the saloon brilliantly lighted. From outside fireworks were constantly shedding varied colours of beauty and brightness into the *mandwa*, while at the end of the building and ranged across it were the Indian *nautch* girls, who came to sing and dance before the company. The sides of the room, however, were the real seat of attraction. At the head of the room, seated on chairs, sat many well known European officers of the Garrison; on the right sat the native officers of the Poona Horse in their undress uniform—their yellow cord trousers, shoes, buckles and gold turbans, and we have never seen such a handsome group of natives before. Next to them came the native officers of the 26th N. I., smart and soldier-like looking fellows. On the other side were ranged the N. I. officers of the 1st Lancers, 20th Regiment N. I., and the N. I. officers of the Marine Battalion; the havildars and sepoys of the Regiment filled up the rear, and the children of the native officers sat at the feet of the above described dark, chivalry of Western India. The Subadar Major of the Marines, assisted by one or two of his officers, wreathed each European and native officer and the jemadars went round giving *pan* and *sooparee* to each guest. Many songs were sung in honour of recent events, and the names of remarkable personages were introduced into the poetic music. The song of the evening was "Tauza-be-Tauza, nacbe-nao" and it was sung by a Bibee fresh and fair, who evidently thought she had made a conquest of a gallant and popular old medical officer, for she directed all her smiles and glances in one direction. It was a novel sight to see the native officers of one corps entertaining the whole of their brothers in arms, and it was pleasant to behold the warm way in which they bade their guest a right hearty welcome Col. Carnegy may well be proud to command this corps, and his officers may feel in a similar manner when they recollect that theirs is the only corps in India which has received colours from Royal hands. Good feeling prevailed all the evening and we hope and trust that this meeting of native officers in an *extempore* drawing room may be the commencement of reunions which will add to *esprit de corps* and make the commissioned ranks more acquainted with each other than hitherto.

We shall expect to hear that His Royal Highness, prior to departure, give this corps the name of the Royal Indian Marine Regiment.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Kemball:—

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MANEKLAL GOPALDAS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule, in which he had admitted the Bank's claim for calls at Rs. 3,400. Mr Taylor said the claim was for Rs. 3,500, and as defendant had in the schedule admitted in general terms the claim made by the Bank for calls, the sum was, in which a clerical error appeared, might be amended. Defendant was told to amend the summons and consented to do so.

The court then gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,500, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 to judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate, until payment.

With regard to a stay of execution, Mr. Taylor said Mr. Justice Pinhey had been in the habit of refusing to grant stay of execution even although other judges had previously been accustomed to grant it, in cases wherein extracts of schedules were produced.

Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary, informed his Lordship that it was the general custom with the judges to grant a stay of execution in such cases.

His Lordship said the better course appeared to him to be to stay execution of the decree until further order.

THE SAME BANK VS. GHOLAM HOSSEIN FAZUL.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the Bank. The defendant appeared in person and produced an extract from his schedule, in which the claim was admitted at Rs. 4,000. The suit was brought in respect of calls due by defendant. The court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24 h October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment, with stay of execution until further order.

DHURUM-EY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. FAZULLA CASSUMBHOY NATHABHAI.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia, for the defendant, applied that the suit be postponed until the first short cause day after the vacation Mr. Lang, for the plaintiffs, consented to the postponement asked for; and the application was granted accordingly.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. ARDASIR JEHANGIER FRAMJEE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 4,000 in respect of calls due by the defendant. Substituted service had been effected on the defendant, who did not appear in court, by posting a copy of the summons to the door of his house. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, with interest at the same rate as in the above cases, and costs.

THE SAME BANK V. LUXMAN MORESHWUR SHASTREE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendant did not appear. He was some time ago a clerk in the *India-Prakash* newspaper office, and had latterly been living at Wassein, in the Surat district. Mr. Stewart, the liquidator's agent in Bombay, said that no part of the debt had been paid, and produced a declaration admitting the debt which the defendant had made in his presence at Bombay. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for R. 3,200, the amount claimed for calls, with interest at the same rate as in the above case, and costs.

THE SAME BANK V. DEWJEE BHANJEE.

Mr. Taylor, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement of the case for a fortnight. The application was not opposed, and was granted on the understanding that plaintiffs should give notice to the defendant Leave was given to amend the plaint.

THE SAME BANK V. DEVIDAS MANEKCHUND.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant produced an extract from his schedule, in which the debt was admitted. The court gave a decree for the Bank for R. 4,000, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution until further order.

THE SAME BANK V. DHUNJEEBHOY BURJORJEE MOWJEE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant produced his schedule, which showed that he had already obtained his discharge on the 17th inst. Mr. Taylor elected to have the suit dismissed, remarking that he saw a valuable column of assets filled with cyphers. His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit.

THE SAME BANK V. BHICAJEE NOWROJEE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant admitted the debt amounting to Rs. 1,600 for calls; and produced an extract from his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 1,600, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution until further order.

THE SAME BANK V. LALDAS MADHOWDAS.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the Bank. The defendant said he had filed a written statement and retained Mr. Pollock as his attorney, but he now applied to be allowed to discard his attorney and to conduct his case in person. He was allowed to do so, and then stated that he never signed the articles of association of the Bank, and that he had been a resident of Tanna for three generations. His witnesses were not in court, and the court granted an adjournment for a fortnight, costs to abide the judgment.

THE SAME BANK V. HURGOVAN DOOLUB.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the Bank, who claimed Rs. 4,000 in respect of calls. The defendant produced an extract from his schedule, in which the debt was admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, with interest and costs, with stay of execution until further order.

THE SAME BANK V. PERAJ TARRACHUND.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant produced a written statement and disputed his identity. The case was accordingly postponed for a fortnight. Costs reserved.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE AND AN THER V. EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

In this suit Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and applied for the hearing of the case to be postponed till 21st December as negotiations for a settlement were going on.—Granted.

BAI KISSER WIDOW, V. EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff in this suit, and asked that the hearing of the case be postponed for a fortnight, as the affidavit had been submitted, and an award had been made, which however had not yet been translated.—Granted.

LALJEE HEMA V. MAHOMED ROSSEY.

Mr Abbas appeared for the plaintiff in this suit and asked for a postponement for a fortnight.—Granted.

HAJEE EBRAHIM FAKIR MAHOMED V. HAJEE MAHOMED KARRIM I-PHANI.

Mr. Padroodin appeared for the defendant in this suit and asked that it might be transferred to the long-cause list. The suit was brought on an adjusted account, and his client had filed an affidavit in which he stated that he ceased to be a partner of the firm, which was indebted to the plaintiff in 1869. Mr. Farran for the plaintiff opposed the application, which he said was merely made for the purpose of causing delay. His Worship said the suit must be transferred to the long-cause list, and ordered the defendant to file a written statement within a month.

ADURJEE DADABHOY V. GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the plaintiff in this suit and asked for a postponement for a week. Mr. Marriott for the defendant asked that the case might be transferred to the long-cause list. The suit, he said, was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 7,000 due on promissory notes, and the defence set up by his client was to the effect that he had received no consideration. Under these circumstances he thought the case ought to be transferred to the long-cause list. His Lordship ordered the case to be transferred to the long-cause list and directed the defendant to file a written statement within a fortnight.

MULLOO RAMJEE V. DHUNJEE RAMJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, holding Mr. Inverarity's brief, appeared for the defendant in this suit and asked that the case might be transferred to the long-cause list. His client had filed a written statement, in which he had stated that it was arranged between the plaintiff and himself that the profits should be equally divided, but in the adjusted account, the plaintiff had claimed more than his fair share of the profits. Mr. Lang, who appeared for the plaintiff, opposed the application, on the ground that he was made merely to cause delay. In addition to the adjusted account a release had been signed by both parties, and he thought when the Court considered these facts they would refuse his learned friend's application. His Lordship said the defendant must have an opportunity of giving his evidence, and as the case would take some time, it must be transferred to the long-cause list.

MAHOMED ALLY HEBATHOOY AND ANOTHER V. PESTONJEE RUSTOMJEE.

The plaintiff appeared in person in this suit, which was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,095-5-0 amount due on an adjusted account. The plaintiff having proved his claim, his Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent from 22nd October 1873 to judgment, with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

The following cases were dismissed under section 110, as the parties did not appear:—Moolbai, widow v. Ramjee Khatau. Purshotum Muncharam V. Dwarkadas Hurram and another. Purshotum Chintaman v. Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others v. Nawab Meer Syed Alum Khan.

MARINE COURT.

A MARINE COURT was held yesterday afternoon at the Fort Police Court, before C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Babot, of the P. and O. s. s. Venetia, to enquire into the loss of the British barque Minmanuth, which was lost on the 28th October, by striking on a reef off Betra-par in the Laccadive Islands.

The barque Minmanuth was a vessel of 259 tons, and was owned by a man named William Munford and three others, all residents of St. Mary's, Scilly, off the Cornish Coast. She was commanded by Captain John Sherries at the time of her loss, and was bound from the Mauritius to Bombay with a cargo of sugar. The ill-fated vessel struck the reef at 11 P.M. on the 28th ult., and the crew, ten in number, finding that there was no hope of saving her, took to the boats and were picked up after ten days' exposure and considerable hardship, by a vessel which brought them to shore.

Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, attended to conduct the investigation.

Captain John Sherries, having been sworn, deposed—I was the master of the British barque Minmanuth. I can't say whether she was insured or not. I had an eighth share in her. I held a certificate of competency as a master which was lost with the ship. It was numbered 28,822, and was issued about the year 1865. I was three years in command of the Minmanuth last May. She was tight and in good condition. She was built at Scilly in 1855, and was classed A 12, years at Lloyd's. We left Mauritius on the 9th October with a cargo of sugar bound to Bombay. We had fine weather after leaving Mauritius, and everything went well until the 20th ultimo. We sighted no land in the meantime. I think we were in between 65° and 66° long (east); this was by our chronometer. At 11 15 P.M. I heard the mate call out, and ran to go on deck, but before I could get there I felt the vessel strike. On gaining the deck I saw a strange rippling in the water and breakers ahead. The ship was then hard aground. I at once hauled the yards round, and took in all the fore and aft sails to try and back her off, but could not do so. The pumps were sounded; the first time we found no water, and shortly afterwards—about half an hour I think—I found 2½ feet of water in the weather pump. There was a good deal of sea on and a moderate breeze. The ship was bumping on the reef. I sounded and found that the bottom was coral. I took soundings fore and aft, along the weather side, and found from two to three fathoms, the vessel's draught being fourteen feet. She continued to make water rapidly, and at 6 A.M. she was reported to me as being full up to the between deck beams. Before this time I made out from my chart that we were on one of the Laccadives Islands. The difference between the position by dead reckoning and the chronometer was about six degrees. I had only one chronometer on board the ship, it was by Peddington of London, and was mine, having bought it from another captain. I can't say how old it was. I had it about three years, and had it cleaned in London by Poole, about a year ago. Mr. Poole kept it about four weeks. He expressed no opinion to me as to the chronometer. I corrected it at Mauritius. It was gaining 3 secs. per day. On the passage to Mauritius I counted it as 2½ secs., and was about 20 miles out in my longitude on making port. I made that 20 miles error between the Cape and Mauritius. I wound the chronometer every day at 8 o'clock. I never let it run down. I rated it myself at the Mauritius by the time ball. I forgot what rate it was running at when I left the Mauritius. It was gaining 3 secs, when in that place. It must have gained more after leaving there. I account for the week by the chronometer being out I can't account for the chronometer being wrong. I have not got my chronometer, but it is now working as I could not wind it when in the boat. Before the vessel filled we got the boats out, and laid an anchor with a warp. We then put provisions, &c., and some of our things into the boats and made for the Island of Boronpar, where we staid two days. On the second day I sent the second mate and a boat's crew to the wreck. They returned and said that the ship was breaking up, having opened up badly, and that they could not get alongside through the surf. I then got the boats ready, fitted them with sails, &c., and left the Island on the 30th, intending to make the Island of Minicoy, or the Island of Kittan and reached Tellicherry, all well, on the morning of the 6th instant. When making for Bombay I thought the current we had was setting to the westward. We could not get an observation on the 28th. On the 29th the mate took the sun and I noted the time on the chronometer. On the 29th he observed in the long. 65° E. and the lat. 10° 38' N. The observations were not entered in the log book. The log book is kept by the mate. He does not take the time when taking an observation. My chief mate did not generally work out the longitudinals by observation. It is not customary for the chief mate to work them. I have taken the chronometer. I used to look at the log book occasionally—about once a week after the mate had made it up. I did not read the log slate every day. I used a patent log, which was hauled in at noon. I did not use it daily. I did not check the latitude and longitude obtained every day by dead reckoning and that obtained by observation. I often found a difference, but never any which attracted my attention particularly. I cannot take a lunar observation. I cannot say whether during the 20 days we were on the passage I found any particular difference between the reckoning by account and observation. I took no steps to correct the chronometer, as I knew no other method of doing so beyond that of falling in with another ship. On the 29 ultimo when on the Island I took some sights and found that the chronometer was out about five or six degrees. I navigated the ship solely by my observations and did not use the dead reckoning. During the three years I had the chronometer, I always found it very correct up to the time of the wreck. I worked my observations out on a slate. They generally agreed pretty well with the dead reckoning. On the night of the 28th ultimo, I turned in at 8 P.M., leaving the chief mate in charge of the deck. I saw a man on the look-out, near the windlass, before I went below. I believe it was a man named Martin Johnson. There was then a moderate breeze and I think she was going at 3½ knots per hour. The wind would sometimes fall off and then freshen up. There was no rain at that time.

The Court here called the captain's attention to a wrong page in the log book—that on which the record of the 28 h ultimo was written.

Examination continued.—I discharged no cargo as the ship was making water fast after striking. We took no soundings when in the boats. I cannot say how far we were on the reef. We lay fourteen days at Mauritius, and I checked the chronometer three or four times by the time ball. The chronometer was kept on a shelf in my own room, but was not kept locked. My figures were correct. I took observations nearly every day for the purpose of correcting my compasses. On the 29th there appeared to be no variation.

James Pander, chief mate of the barque, was next called and deposed—I hold a Board of Trade certificate as chief mate, No. 93,424, dated London 11th September 1872. On the 29th October I was on watch at 8 P.M. There was then an ordinary seaman on the look-out. The wind was W. N. W. moderate, and the weather fair. We were making about 3½ knots. The captain turned in at about 10 P.M. At about 11-15 P.M. I heard a curious noise over the weather bow like that made by large fish jumping in the water. I went forward and looked over the bows. The night was rather hazy with no moon, but I saw a ripple and a greasy appearance about one point on the weather bow, and being doubtful about it, I called out to have the helm put hard up. While this was being done the ship struck, almost immediately after I had given the order, with a hard bump and then grated heavily. Captain immediately came on deck and I took my orders from him.

The witness here described the efforts made to take the ship off, merely corroborating the statements already made by the captain, adding that the pumps were put to work almost immediately after the vessel struck.

After taking some further evidence, the hearing of the matter was adjourned.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1875.

(Before the HON. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

SERIOUS CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.

Cursonjee Soonderjee, a Hindoo, was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust as a servant by misappropriating to his own use Rs. 10,600 in currency notes, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Tricumjee Namidass and Co., merchants, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Inverarity appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Jardine defended.

Mr. Inverarity, in stating the case, said the prosecutors were a well-known firm in Bombay, and occupied a very respectable position in the town. The prisoner was in the beginning of this year, a servant in their employment, and it was his duty, among other things, to collect outstandings owing to the firm. On the 27th of May last, the cashier of the firm gave to the prisoner three one thousand rupees currency notes, and directed him to go to the Paper Currency Department, and exchange them for notes of smaller value and for cash, and to pay a small bill of 212 rupees to Messrs. Remington and Co., and then to return to him (the cashier) the balance of the amount. The prisoner went to the Paper Currency Department, and received change in smaller notes and cash for the Rs. 3,000, and afterwards went to the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co. to pay the small bill mentioned. Up to this time, it did not appear that the prisoner had any dishonest intention; but at Messrs. Remington's office, he was met by a man named Jeewan, a moonim in the employment of Messrs. Tricumjee Namidass and Co., who had drawn 8,000 rupees in favour of his employers, from the firm of Messrs. B. and H. Wadia, in relation to a consignment of 100 bales of cotton, and who had subsequently gone to Messrs. Remington and Co's. to obtain a bill of lading. There, according to the evidence, he handed the eight one-thousand rupee notes he had in his possession to the prisoner, with instructions to carry them to they stand in the relation of cause and effect, and I they should not be required from the prisoner cannot but regret that I have not the results of exthe present monopoly?

their employers' office, and received from the prisoner a sum of four hundred rupees in small cash, undertaking to pay the money due to Messrs. Remington and Co., and also another small bill owed to another firm by Messrs. Tricumjee Namidass and Co. Accordingly, the prisoner then had in his possession Rs. 10,600 belonging to his employers, which he ought to have carried to their office. When, however, the *moonim* returned to the office he found the prisoner had not been there; and on inquiries being made for him throughout the town he could not be found. On the following day, the prosecutor went to the Police Court and obtained a warrant against the prisoner, and a search was instituted for him—a reward of 200 rupees being offered for his apprehension; but he was not discovered until nearly two months afterwards, when he was found by a policeman in the territories of the Gaekwar, at a town called Vishnuggar. None of the money with which he had absconded was recovered.

Evidence was given in support of this statement. The prosecutor said the prisoner had been in his service between three and four years, and until the occurrence in question had discharged his work in a satisfactory and trustworthy manner.

Mr. Jardine did not call any evidence, but asked the jury to consider that the case for the prosecution had not been sufficiently proved, dwelling particularly on the fact that none of the notes alleged to have been misappropriated by the prisoner had, notwithstanding that their numbers were known, been discovered or in any way traced.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

The prisoner said he was a poor man, and the case had been got up against him. When he left his master's office, he went on a pilgrimage.

His Lordship said if the prisoner had made an effort to recover to the prosecutors any of the money he had taken from them, he might have been induced to impose a less punishment than he now should. Under the circumstances, he did not see any reason to mitigate his sentence; and the prisoner must be imprisoned for four years.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.

Runchord Ludha, a hack buggy driver, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of one Richard Johnstone by driving his buggy over him in Bellasis Junction Road; also with driving his buggy in a public road in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, &c. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Fox for the defence.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The charges on which the prisoner was placed at the bar arose out of what occurred on the night of the 3rd inst. On that night, a man named Richard Johnstone was walking along the Bellasis Junction road with a man named George Lindley. The latter heard the sound of a vehicle driving close by and sprang aside; but the former, who was walking in the road by the side of the pathway, was brought down and became insensible. He was taken to the hospital, where he died the following day. Mr. Inverarity said several witnesses, two of whom were independent witnesses, would be called and would state that the prisoner was driving the buggy furiously. The prisoner's statement was that the reins got under the horse's tail, and that the horse became unmanageable and caused the accident. The jury would judge of that plea from the subsequent conduct of the prisoner. As soon as he saw Johnstone knocked down, he whipped the horse and drove away faster than before. If the reins had got under the tail, Mr. Inverarity submitted to the jury, it was not likely the prisoner would whip the horse, and by driving faster attempt to escape. The evidence would show that he was driving at a furious rate. The learned counsel commented upon the different counts of the indictment; and evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mrs. Margaret Davonshire said—I am the wife of Abraham Davonshire and live in Bellasis Junction road close by the shop of Treacher and Co. I remember the evening of the 3rd November. Between 8 and 9 p.m. that evening, I was standing at my door. I saw two gentlemen walking in the street about twenty feet from my door, as close to the pathway as they possibly could. They were in the roadway. My house is situated opposite Treacher and Co's. One of the men was knocked down by a buggy which was driven furiously, and when the man was knocked down, the buggy was driven at greater speed than before. The buggy came from the direction of the Jamsetjee Hospital and drove down into Duncan road. I noticed nothing which could have made the horse run faster than before. The prisoner was the driver of the buggy. My husband and a gentleman from Treacher and Co's. assisted the gentleman who had fallen down, took him into the house, and gave him some brandy. He was afterwards taken to hospital.

George Lindley said—I am a boiler-maker in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. I remember the evening of the 3rd inst. I met a man that evening, whose name I afterwards learned to be Richard Johnstone. About a quarter-past 8 P.M., I and Johnstone were going along Bellasis Junction road in the direction of the Jamsetjee Hospital. We were walking in the road about three or four feet from the pathway, and Johnstone was nearest to the pathway. I heard a buggy coming up from the opposite direction. It was three or four yards from us. I told Johnstone to look up, and I myself darted on one side. I saw Johnstone knocked down, and I ran after the buggy. The buggywalla was driving as fast as ever he could. He whipped his horse after Johnstone was knocked down and drove away. I am quite certain of that. There was no stoppage. As soon as he saw he had knocked the man down, he lashed his horse and drove away. As soon

than see a Denominational school maintained in a state of inefficiency he would hand it over to the School Board, and trust to looking after the interests of religion in some other and perhaps more natural way. To that doctrine he still held, but he confessed that while going a long way with his friend he did not seem to him to have sufficiently estimated the difficulties which were in the way of the adoption of his scheme. The German nation submitted willingly to a paternal type of government, but the English people would not do so, and he was not sure that the English people would accept a great system maintained out of the national exchequer, entirely removed, therefore, from local government and local influences, and universally obligatory and gratuitous. The difficulties in regard to the separation of religions from secular instruction were also much greater in England than in Germany; but he did say this, that there was no true religion that could work best like a mole in the dark, and on the other side there was no true education that ought not to welcome religion as a natural ally.

Mr. Edward Hardcastle, M.P., in seconding the motion, expressed his opinion that Professor Max Müller was as much in advance of public opinion in England as his great grandfather had been in Germany.

This closed the proceedings.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY IN THE BLACK SEA.

(Concluded from "Bombay Gazette" of Monday last.)

(*Times.*)

"SINCE writing the above I have availed myself of a spare hour or two to visit the Popoffka Novgorod, of which I already knew pretty well all that can be learnt from drawings and written descriptions, but which I had not before seen, except from the outside, and subsequently I went carefully over the Admiral Popoff upon the stocks, where she could be inspected much more efficiently than will be possible after the launch to-morrow, when not only the bottom, with its multiplicity of false keels, but also the six screw propellers and the one very powerful rudder, will, of course, all be submerged. Having a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the ironclads of our own and other navies, I certainly would, after seeing these Popoffkas, advise Colonel Strange and other gentlemen who consider that the building of ironclads in England should be stopped, to suspend their opinions on the subject until they have given some consideration to these Russian vessels. If armour is to be abandoned, it must follow that our officers and men must be sent to fight our enemies with unprotected steam boilers and powder magazines beneath their feet ready to blow them into fragments if penetrated only by a single shot or shell. Nothing but hard necessity will justify this, and that necessity can only arise after all reasonable means of carrying armour have been exhausted. In considering this subject, I wish to give the fullest value and significance to the fact that the Vanguard has been sunk by a ship exactly like herself, and by a single blow. Of course I can only hope as indeed I believe, that in a naval engagement, with due preparations made, the facts disclosed at the court martial respecting the state of the water-tight doors, the delay in closing them, the circumstance that the communication between the engine-room and boiler room—a matter absolutely essential to safety—was too long delayed, and so forth, would not be possible. I also hope that the particular locality and circumstances of the blow of the ram in this ship had much to do with the danger and difficulty of the case. Still, our naval constructions, like all our other public works, must, in a primary sense, be the results of public confidence, and it cannot be doubted that such a loss as that of the Vanguard, following the accident to the Mistletoe, has seriously shaken public confidence in our Navy in more senses than one, although in the case of the Vanguard our loss is balanced by a demonstration of the tremendous power of that ram with which I insisted upon furnishing every ironclad ship of my design. Here again, however, we have in this very power of the ram a cause for most thoughtfully considering what is to be the future development of ironclad construction, and that cause is enhanced by the further reason which arises from the increase in the power of the gun.

Now the first thing of which I became profoundly convinced when I closely applied my thoughts to the design of ironclads was the absolute necessity of getting altogether aside in such ships the usual forms and proportions of steam vessels. I found that long ironclads were blunders in almost every sense, involving comparatively thin armour, light guns, great size, great cost, great unwieldiness, and great exposure to every form of above-water and under-water attack. The moment I entered upon office, therefore, I brought down the length of a first-class ironclad from 400ft. to 300ft., increased the thickness of armour, doubled the size of the guns, saved £100,000 in first cost, and made the Bellerophon the handiest ship, and, therefore, the least exposed to attack, in the whole Navy. Fortunately this great change was so successful as to debar for ever any responsible person, however strong their prejudices, even from attempting to revert to great length in such ships. In certain cases I succeeded in carrying the same principle still further, but to nothing like the extent which I could have wished. The time arrived when it seemed undesirable to press one's views further from within the Admiralty, and I resigned the Chief Constructorship. But in Russia there was an officer who sympathized with these views of mine to the fullest extent, who saw clearly enough what should be their ultimate development, and who found in the circumstances of the Russian Navy ample reason for their immediate adoption in an extreme form which I had never contemplated. This is Admiral Popoff's own account of the origin in his mind of circular ironclads, and having obtained for them the approval, at least for special purposes, of the Government, I have to-day been able to inspect a finished circular vessel, carrying 11-inch armour and two 28-ton guns on a displacement of less than 2,500 tons, and a draught of water of less than 13ft., and to-morrow is to be launched a second ship to carry 18 or 19 in. armour, and two 40-ton guns, on a displacement of 3,500 tons, and a draught of water still less than the other. It is quite true that these are not fast ships—they have not been built for speed; but as war vessels, carrying such armour and such guns on a light draught of water, they are full of interest and significance. I have connected the origin of these vessels with my own earlier designs, because Admiral Popoff insists upon that being a true account of it; but I must do the gallant officer the justice of saying that the admirable manner in which these ships have been built and the Novgorod completed are the results of his own ideas and labours only, seconded, as he undoubtedly is, not only by a staff of clever young officers of his own choice, but also by officers of the Dockyards which have built these vessels. After a general survey of the Novgorod, I was shown the manner in which the large 28-ton guns are worked. These guns stand in an open-topped fixed turret, and are each worked by seven men only. The loading arrangements, the running out and in, the elevation and depression, and the training of these guns, are all of the simplest character, and insure great rapidity of action. I observed one quality which these guns possessed, which our guns in revolving turrets do not possess. While capable of being fired in parallel directions like our own guns, each has an independent action for training, so that, within certain limits, they can be directed at different objects. The Novgorod is propelled by six screw propellers, driven by parallel shafts, three on each side of the centre line, and while furnished with a powerful rudder, under the action of which she revolves, I am told, with great rapidity, it is obvious that, in the event of accident to this rudder, she could be steered by the screws alone with the greatest ease and rapidity. The starting and stopping gear for each set of three engines is brought to one point, so that one man has them under perfect command. The accommodation of the Novgorod, for officers and men, is very good indeed, especially for a vessel essentially of the Monitor type as regards height of freeboard. Much of this accommodation is secured by means of a deck-house superstructure, forming a forecastle forward, and extending down the middle of the ship to the stern. But even that part of the cabin accommodation which is below the armoured deck is exceedingly well-lighted and ventilated, primarily by means of ample deck openings through and around the fixed turret, and also by means of deck illuminators. Throughout the construction of the vessel below, wherever water tightness of bulkheads and frame-plating is not an object, much skill and pains have been expended in providing ample opening for the free circulation of air, and so far as possible of light. All the arrangements for carrying and working the anchors and cables are satisfactory, not differing very materially from those of ordinary ships.

"Of the seaworthiness and speed of which vessel I shall speak hereafter; but here we obviously have a form of ironclad of light draught, of great offensive and defensive powers, of extreme handiness, of comparatively very inexpensive construction, and withal a good habitable ship for officers and men. In order to indicate the value of such vessels to Russia, I would remind you of one feature only of the great War of 1854-6. Every one who remembers that war will be able to recall the ease with which our light draught unarmoured vessels and gunboats carried insult and injury around the shores of the Sea of Azof. No vessel was too contemptible in size and power for this purpose. But I should like to know what class of vessels now exists either in the English or the French Navies fit to perform a similiar service in the presence of the Popoffka. Not only have we no vessels capable of entering shallow waters and there engaging the Novgorod and the Admiral Popoff, but I say without hesitation that such vessels cannot be produced possessing the necessary capabilities unless it be either by constructing vessels substantially like themselves, but still larger and more powerful, or else by building far larger and more expensive vessels of previous types. But it may occur to some to ask what chances the Russian circular ironclads would have against rams and torpedoes. I am bound to answer that the circular form of construction lends itself much more readily than any other which at present exists to defence against these forms of attack. Both the existing circular vessels have circular bulked heads running completely round the vessel at some distance from the side; and if the development of ram and torpedo warfare should show that the distance may with advantage be increased, it will be perfectly easy to increase it, and even to place a second bulkhead within the first, so as to carry the subdivision into cells to almost any reasonable extent. Certain it is that no form of ship presents facilities for subdivision equal to those offered by the Popoffka. If to this fact we add the further one that in this form of ship, owing to the light draught, the armour may be carried, if necessary, down to the very bottom of the vessel, we shall see how great reason there is for looking in the direction of these vessels for the further development of ironclad ship-building.

"OCTOBER 7.

"The second circular ironclad was launched to-day at noon with great success. She was named the Admiral Popoff, after her distinguished designer, by the express and spontaneous desire of His Majesty the Czar, which is in itself a significant indication of the manner in which naval design and naval effort are fostered by the Crown in this country. After what I have written of the Novgorod, it is needless to say much of this vessel, except that she possesses powers of offence and defence greater than the other in more than the proportion of her increased size. The Novgorod is 101 feet in diameter, and of 2,491 tons; the Admiral Popoff is 120 feet in diameter and of 3,550 tons. The draughts of water of the two vessels are not materially different. The armour of the Novgorod is about equivalent to 13-inch plating; that of the Admiral Popoff to about 18 inches. The horse-power of the former vessel is 480 nominal, and of the latter 640. Each has six screw propellers, but in the latter vessel two of them are of much larger diameter than the others, and have their shafts situated lower down, so that in deep water these screws will sweep through the water much below the bottom of the vessel, while in shallow water they will be kept at rest in a position which keeps them above the keels. The deck is on each ship plated with 2½-inch armour and has great curvature, so that, although the nominal freeboard is in each case not more than about 18 inches to the top of the side armour, the actual surplus buoyancy is far greater than this would indicate. This is the first armour-plated ship afloat carrying armour of 18 inches, and intended for guns of 40 tons (more exactly, of 41½ tons). After the launch, the Lord High Admiral (the Grand Duke Constantine) went over every part of the ship, to examine for himself the water-tightness of the hull, and to discuss other details of the vessel. The pumping and ventilating arrangements, the sub-division into compartments, the propelling apparatus, the cabin dispositions, all seemed alike matters for his personal inquiry and of his intimate knowledge. In a subsequent visit to the dockyard, and to the various shipbuilding machine shops and stores, it was interesting to find this Emperor's brother, and head of the business of a vast Empire, acquainted with the minute characteristics and details of radial drills, horizontal planing machines, rectangular punching machines, cast steel cutting, tools, anthracite coal, the coking properties of certain coal in dust, and other like matters.

"I will revert for a few moments to a remark which I previously made respecting the evidences of intellectual activity which are being developed under the Grand Duke's auspices, and under those of the Emperor—for I am told by those who know His Majesty well, that the direct personal encouragement which he is continually giving is exerting a great influence upon the profession. One very eminent officer has said to me more than once at Nicolaieff,—'I have had the honour of knowing the Emperor more or less for 20 years, and sometimes have seen much of him; I also claim to know somewhat intimately the history of my own and of other countries; and I venture to doubt whether any Monarch has ever equalled the Emperor Alexander in the art, or, if you prefer, in the nature, of exercising his great influence on behalf of what is really good and excellent, and in doing this with a quiet and simple graciousness which is felt by all. Even when he acts upon the advice of others in conferring distinctions for real merit, and in like matters, he makes the act all his own by the manner in which he does it.' But now for an illustration or two of the results, which I will give briefly. I have met at Nicolaieff a young officer, Lieutenant Makaroff, whose name is already known to the English public through his invention of safety mats for stopping holes in ships' bottoms, which I cannot but think might have been of service in the case of the Vanguard. This officer has of late years been engaged, under Admiral Popoff, in simplifying and improving the pumping arrangements of ironclads, and I do not hesitate to say that he has effected great improvements, and that the pump service of some of the Russian ironclads now building, including the second circular ship, will give evidences of substantial progress in this important branch of construction. At the table at which I pen these lines another officer of the staff attached by the Grand Duke Constantine to Admiral Popoff Lieutenant Raskasof, is expounding to an engineer officer his proposed hydraulic gun carriage, which I have carefully looked into, and which, to say the very least, is second to none that that I have seen. I consider it, in fact, the best. It will be carried out in the new circular vessel. Again, before leaving England last week I met a third officer of the same Staff. Lieutenant Goulaeff, who has proceeded to England to take part in the construction there of an iron dock for Nicolaieff, which is to be built upon the plans of Messrs. Clark and Stanefield, of Victoria-chambers, Westminster, who have done so much previously to improve floating docks, and who have recently taken a greater step than ever in this direction. I know Lieutenant Goulaeff, who was partly educated professionally in England, and who has profited by his opportunities. I have had the advantage in Russia of his assistance, in some respects, of Lieutenant Artaxooloff, who also was formerly a student of our Royal School of Naval Architecture, and is one of the rising men of his profession in this country. I could multiply examples, and perhaps ought to do so, but after saying so much of the Popoffkas, which are the most striking examples of the encouragement given to new and great naval ideas in Russia, I do not think it necessary. But if another instance should be needed, I might again advert to the iron floating dock just mentioned. In England I have vainly protested for some time past against the wholesale construction of long and narrow granite docks, which are quite unfitted for modern times; I have pointed out the enormous expenditure of millions of money on such docks as are only worse than useless, but is actually operating as a bar to our progress in naval construction; I have shown that iron docks, capable of modification to suit changing conditions, are what we should build. Yet on we go in the old ways, under the guidance of military engineers who, probably, have not a particle of sympathy with, and can have very little knowledge of, our future naval necessities. We have not yet commenced a single iron dock in England for the use of the Royal Navy at home; all that we have done in this direction is to propose this year to build a few iron saucers for small vessels, but even these are to be so designed and constructed as to require the use of a big granite dock three or four times over, with an enormous waste of pumping powers every time a gunboat is saucered. Here in Russia, on the contrary, the moment the Grand Duke Constantine ascertained that an iron, and not a granite, dock was best alike for the present and for the future, that moment the energies and the means of the Government were applied, as they should be, to the production of the iron dock.

"But I have now left Nicolaieff, and find myself finishing this letter in the Black Sea, where one does not always write with the utmost comfort, and I will therefore close it, and wait until I have seen Sebastopol, and, perhaps, have made a trip in the Novgorod, before I venture to trouble you again."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SHOPPING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

ONE cannot but suspect that a good deal of the luxury of shopping is connected with that position of boundless command to which the potential purchaser is suddenly raised. It must be very delightful to sit leisurely scanning the long series of gaily-tinted fabrics which the assiduous shopman brings to light, knowing that a word or even a nod is quite enough to extend this series almost indefinitely. We fancy the mothers and daughters who thus indolently await the fulfilment of each new command must luxuriate in a sense of power appropriating in its depth and intensity to the consciousness of omnipotence which is supposed to be the peculiar possession of an Oriental potentate. The young man whose secular privilege it is to wait on these exalted persons appears to devote themselves with admirable zeal to their temporary sovereigns. No accumulation of labour is resented; every effort is made to satisfy each new wish or fancy as soon as it is expressed; and all this service is rendered with such unfailing usefulness and a grace of manner which must contribute not a little to make it acceptable. In view of these facts one cannot wonder that shopping proves so attractive a pastime. Ladies, according to their own account, are not accustomed to much ruling at home. Husbands may, no doubt, with skilful management be reduced to a proper condition of submission, and the new ideas of women's social status serve to give a moral support to these energetic ladies who attempt this kind of conquest. On the other hand, however, children, as soon as they are capable of giving articulate expression to their volitions, are perhaps wisely looked upon as dangerous creatures, whom it would not be well to attempt to restrain within narrow confines. And as to servants three rooms, so far as judge, to be no pretence of ruling. The cook is not only a perfectly uncontrolled agent, but a really terrible tyrant, to escape from whose persecutions is for the lady of the house a thing to be thankful for. How delicious, then, it must be to the dethroned mistress, trodden under foot in her own house, to find herself in the shop suddenly transported to a position of supreme command, with a world of material luxury at her feet.

What other sources of delight lie concealed in this fashionable amusement we will not venture to suggest. The mysterious depth of the pleasure derived from this occupation is sufficiently proved by the amount of toil which people are ready to go through in order to indulge in it. To remain for hours in the not too refreshing atmosphere of a West-End show-room, forcing one's way through the throng of rival purchasers, and having to content oneself with what is a meagre bodily support in the shape of a stool or or stiff-backed chair, has of course its elements of fatigue. It is no doubt true that much is being done to remove these little drawbacks—as, for example, by one greatly frequented emporium which very thoughtfully provides refreshment department for its patronising public. In this way one great obstacle to a full enjoyment of the luxury of shopping is removed, and a whole day may be devoted to this delightful pursuit. By a further succession of improvements, extending the places of extended purchase more comfortable and luxurious, the discomforts of shopping may no doubt be greatly reduced. At the same time, it seems probable that this peculiar form of feminine amusement will always be attended with some little amount of fatigue, and consequently, like some other pastimes favoured by the sex, such as the evolutions of the skating-rink, will still make a certain demand on the zeal of its admirers.

It would be very harsh to mar-lise on this engrossing form of feminine occupation. Indeed, moral reflection is deprived of its sting if we only look at a large part of shopping as pure pastime. Thus, if anybody should unkindly suggest that shopping is a prodigious waste of time, or that the greater number of articles purchased in the course of an afternoon's shopping are wholly unnecessary, or finally, that women waste time and money in shopping just because they have no method in their domestic management, and are always at sea as to the real condition of their wardrobes and of their purses, it would be enough to reply that shopping being an amusement, sought for its own sake, it is quite irrelevant to judge of it as a part of ordinary business procedure. Perhaps a severe censor might complain that shopping is a very expensive kind of amusement, but then it does not stand alone in this respect. Shopping certainly suggests one reflection, which is not however a very grave one—namely, that women, no less than men, are quite able to enjoy themselves in their own peculiar way, and display great inventiveness in finding out new ways of amusement. It is often said by certain cynical persons that women are incapable of enjoying themselves apart from men, and that all their amusements owe their zest, directly or indirectly, to the satisfaction of their desire for men's companionship and admiration. The perfect delight which women find in shopping—an occupation in which their male friends are, we are confident, wholly unable to share, and one which in its higher developments seems to have no appreciable bearing on their intercourse with the opposite sex—seems to show conclusively that women are perfectly well able to find enjoyment of an esoteric and feminine kind.

One is tempted to inquire how it is that shopping is in an especial manner an English amusement. There seems to be little doubt that English women indulge in it to a far greater extent than either French or German women for example. The English taste for abundance in matters of dress, as in all other branches of decorative art, which again is connected with the vast amount of superfluous wealth in the hands of our well-to-do classes, has no doubt something to do with it. There is also something peculiarly suited to the English mind in the dash of business-like fuss and activity which characterises this pursuit. How disagreeable, we suspect, would a day's shopping in London be to an Italian woman accustomed to short visits to the magazines in the cool of the day, and to the purchase of tempting trifles from persuasive pedlars between sips of ice on the piazza, in the comfort of the evening shadow and of soft instrumental music. All pastime, Mr. Spencer tells us, is a play of activities which are in excess of the demand made on them by the needs of life; and it is not unlikely that an English woman's love of shopping is connected with the characteristic national taste for business. Fashionable shopping may, according to this view, be defined as a pleasurable simulation of the activities of trade by those who have long long since ceased to be traders, but who have retained an instinctive disposition to follow the pursuits of their ancestors.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a large Comfortable BUNGALOW at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, with Godown, Stable and a large compound. Apply to R. HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 90, Borah Bazaar Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—JEEVANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPENED.

Terms—Moderate.

JEEVANJEE & Co.

2nd October, 1875

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1875,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Tables of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay residency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub:
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Mahomed Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Roberison & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ghatkopore.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times, and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund....."Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treasher & Co., D. S. Kemp & Co., an Royal Family Hotel.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS

VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1875-76.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
CIVIL AND MILITARY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and as the small a particle of expenditure of labour. Herein Mr. Maclean is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general traveller's *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
ter this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

THE COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of a good FITTING SHIRT in a climate like that of India needs no comment. **ASQUITH and Co.**, from their long experience in the First Houses at Home, and their knowledge of what is required in the East, have brought the Fit of this Garment to perfection, and respectfully invite Gentlemen of Bombay and the Mofussil to give them a trial, they feel assured that *perfect satisfaction*, and a continuation of favours, will be the result.

A Splendid Assortment of Patterns in various Materials, suitable for Wear during the present Season, just arrived, at the following Prices:—

	Cash.	Credit.
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Oxford Cloth, six for	33 0	42 0
A. & Co.'s Best Printed French Cambric, six for	28 0	31 0
A. & Co.'s Finest Wove and Printed Flannel, each	8 8	9 8
A. & Co.'s Do. Silk and Wool, each	9 0	10 0
A. & Co.'s Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for	28 0	30 0
A. & Co.'s Do. Do. Collars attached, six for	31 0	34 8

Sleeping Suits.

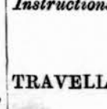
PERFECTLY CUT AND EASY FITTING.

A. & Co.'s Oxford Cloth, the Suit	10	0	11 8
A. & Co.'s Best Flannel do.	17	0	19 0
A. & Co.'s Best Silk and Wool, the Suit	17	8	19 8

Instructions for Self-Measurement and Patterns of all Materials, forwarded to any part of India on application.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

TRAVELLERS *passing through the City can obtain the above in every Size,* READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announceing the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—MRS. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27TH OCTOBER 1875.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of